

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO**

4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
5 Plaintiff,
6 v.
7 JOSE COLON-DE-JESUS (01),
8 Defendant.

Criminal No. 10-251 (JAF)

OPINION AND ORDER

Pending before this court is an amended motion for recusal filed by Defendant José Colón-de-Jesús (“Movant”). (Docket No. 2809-1.) Movant argues for recusal under 28 U.S.C. § 455(a) and (b), as well as 28 U.S.C. § 144. (Docket No. 2809-1.) I discuss his arguments under each statute and, finding them meritless, deny the motion.

I.

Procedural Background

17 On November 10, 2010, Movant entered a guilty plea in this case, (Docket Nos. 689;
18 690) and, after several motions to continue, the sentencing hearing has been scheduled for
19 Friday, July 6, 2012. (Docket No. 2768.) Movant has been represented by attorney Anita
20 Hill-Adames since the case's inception. However, the present motion was prepared by
21 attorney Rafael Castro-Lang, who initially tendered it to Movant for filing as a pro-se
22 document. (Docket Nos. 2803; 2809.) A few days later, on June 29, 2012, Mr. Castro-Lang
23 filed a notice of appearance in the case, acknowledged authoring the motion, and filed the
24 amended motion at bar, which did not materially differ from the original motion. (Docket

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1 No. 2809.) Attorney Hill refused to co-sign the motion to disqualify the presiding judge.
2 (Docket Nos. 2808; 2809.) Attorney Castro-Lang has not participated in this case for
3 Defendant until now. We surmise he has made a special appearance to address the recusal
4 or the ensuing post-sentence appeal.

5 **II.**

6 **Recusal Standard**

7 **A. 28 U.S.C. § 144**

8 Section 144 demands recusal whenever “a party to any proceeding in a district court
9 makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is
10 pending has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party.”
11 28 U.S.C. § 144. After a party files such an affidavit, § 144 states that ““another judge shall
12 be assigned to hear such proceeding.’ The next paragraph sets forth a timeliness
13 requirement . . . , [which] provides that the party can only file one such affidavit in any case,
14 and requires a certificate of counsel of record that the affidavit is made in good faith.” In re
15 Martinez-Catala, 129 F.3d 213, 218 (1st Cir. 1997) (citing § 144). But, “courts have
16 responded to the draconian procedure—automatic transfer based solely on one side’s
17 affidavit—by insisting on a firm showing in the affidavit that the judge does have a personal
18 bias or prejudice toward a party, and also by insisting on strict compliance with the
19 procedural requirements of the section.” Id.

20 **B. 28 U.S.C. § 455**

21 Movant has “invoked both section 455(a) and section 455(b)(1) [W]e focus on
22 the impartiality language of section 455(a) because it covers the same ground and reaches
23 even further.” Id. at 220. The Supreme Court has stated that “§ 455(a) expands the

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1 protection of § 455(b), but duplicates some of its protection as well.”¹ Liteky v. United
 2 States, 510 U.S. 540, 552 (1994).

3 In this circuit, recusal is appropriate when the facts asserted “provide what an
 4 objective, knowledgeable member of the public would find to be a reasonable basis for
 5 doubting the judge’s impartiality.” In re Boston’s Children First, 244 F.3d 164, 167 (1st
 6 Cir. 2001) (quoting In re United States, 666 F.2d 690, 695 (1st Cir. 1998)). “While
 7 recognizing that the challenged judge enjoys a margin of discretion, [the First Circuit] has
 8 repeatedly held that doubts ordinarily ought to be resolved in favor of recusal. Under
 9 § 455(a), this court asks whether an objective, reasonable member of the public, fully
 10 informed of all the relevant facts, would fairly question the trial judge’s impartiality.” In re
 11 United States, 441 F.3d 44, 56–57 (1st Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citations
 12 omitted). Although the “appearance of partiality” necessitates recusal, “[t]his does not mean
 13 that required recusal can be based on an unsupported, irrational, or highly tenuous
 14 speculation.”² In re Martinez-Catala, 129 F.3d at 220 (quoting In re United States, 666 F.2d
 15 at 694 (internal quotation marks omitted)).

16 III.

17 Analysis

18 A. 28 U.S.C. § 144

19 Movant’s motion mentions § 144 very briefly. As discussed above, § 144 contains
 20 several procedural requirements, including the timely filing of an affidavit, “accompanied

¹ § 455(a) states that a judge “shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which its impartiality might reasonably be questioned.” § 455(b) states that a judge “shall also disqualify himself . . . [w]here he has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party, or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding.”

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1 by a certificate of counsel of record stating that it is made in good faith.” § 144. The First
2 Circuit has demanded “strict compliance” with these requirements. In re Martinez-Catala,
3 129 F.3d at 218. He did submit an amended motion with new translations, but Movant has
4 filed no such certificate of counsel of record stating that the affidavit was made in good
5 faith. That omission alone would prove fatal, but § 144 also contains a timeliness
6 requirement: The affidavit “shall be filed not less than ten days before the beginning of the
7 term at which the proceeding is to be heard.” § 144. Here, the affidavit accompanying the
8 amended recusal motion was filed seven days before the sentencing proceeding. (Docket
9 Nos. 2768; 2809.) A court in this district has found a § 144 challenge brought ten days
10 before sentencing untimely. United States v. Bravo Fernandez, 792 F. Supp. 2d 178, 183–
11 84 (D.P.R. 2011) (dismissing § 144 challenge for untimeliness and failure to include
12 counsel’s certificate of good faith). Moreover, § 144 “require[s] that the party moving for
13 recusal of the judge raise the issue ‘at the earliest moment after acquiring knowledge of the
14 facts providing a basis for disqualification.’” Id. at 182 (quoting Cordova Gonzalez v.
15 United States, 987 F.Supp. 87, 90 (D.P.R. 1997)). The articles and events cited in the
16 recusal motion took place months before Movant filed it. Because Movant failed to comply
17 with the procedural requirements, his challenge under § 144 fails. In re Martinez-Catala,
18 129 F.3d at 218; Bravo Fernandez, 792 F. Supp. 2d at 184. Therefore, I consider his
19 arguments under § 455 alone.

20 **B. 28 U.S.C. § 455**

21 Movant argues that this judge should disqualify himself from sentencing him due to
22 the “appearance of bias and prejudice that warrant[s] recusal.” (Docket No. 2809-1 at 5.)
23 Movant argues for recusal based on statements made by the undersigned in an opinion piece

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1 and interview in a local newspaper, EL NUEVO DÍA, as well as at the sentencing of two of
 2 his codefendants, Carlos Sevilla-Oyola and José Reyes-Santiago.² (Id.) The arguments in
 3 his motion echo the allegations in the accompanying affidavit. I address each allegation in
 4 turn below and, finding no reasonable basis for doubting my impartiality, deny Movant's
 5 motion for recusal.

6 **C. Comments in the Press**

7 I preface my analysis by offering some background information on the situation in
 8 the District of Puerto Rico. I find it useful to note that the First Circuit has already
 9 considered, and dismissed, a complaint alleging that similar comments by this judge violate
 10 the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, in an opinion by Chief Judge Lynch.³ See
 11 Judicial Council of the First Circuit, In Re Complaint No. 01-10-90030 (Feb. 11, 2011)
 12 (hereinafter “Complaint No. 01-10-90030”) available at <http://www.ca1.uscourts.gov/circuitexec/files/jmfo/2011/01-10-90030.O.pdf>.

14 Like the recusal motion at bar, that complaint alleged that public comments by this
 15 judge reflected adversely on my impartiality.⁴ Id. at 9. In dismissing that complaint, Chief
 16 Judge Lynch reviewed my comments in the local newspaper about problems facing the
 17 Commonwealth judicial system and their unique effect on the administration of criminal

² I see no need to transfer this motion to another judge under the circumstances of this case. See In Re United States, 158 F.3d at 34 (“Although a trial judge faced with a section 455(a) recusal motion may, in her discretion, leave the motion to a different judge, no reported case or accepted principle of law compels her to do so.”).

³ I have already dealt with a substantially similar recusal motion in the same case and discussed many of the same issues in my Opinion and Order of February 28, 2012. (Docket No. 2602.)

⁴ The First Circuit has stated that although the “Code of Judicial Conduct does not overlap perfectly with § 455(a),” the “goal sought to be served by the Canon informs [the] analysis” in evaluating motions for recusal. In Re Boston's Children First, 244 F.3d at 168 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). Thus, the analysis of Chief Circuit Judge Lynch in that opinion proves instructive for present purposes.

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1 justice in federal court in the District of Puerto Rico. Id. at 4–6. Chief Judge Lynch noted
 2 that my comments were preceded by statements made to the media by the U.S. Attorney,
 3 who noted the dearth of successful criminal prosecutions in Commonwealth courts and then
 4 met with “the Chief Justice of the Commonwealth courts to discuss the problems
 5 identified.” Id. at 5. In fact, the comments by this judge and by the U.S. Attorney came in
 6 the wake of a media frenzy surrounding the “Pájaros Massacre” trial, a highly-publicized
 7 criminal trial in Commonwealth court.⁵ As noted by Chief Judge Lynch, the dismissal of
 8 charges against the defendants in the “Pájaros Massacre” bench trial was “subject to
 9 criticism in the media,” and “it was reported that both the Commonwealth court and
 10 Commonwealth justice department authorities investigated the dismissal by the
 11 Commonwealth judge, and that he was reassigned to hear only civil cases.” Id. at 3.

12 Among other things, my comments at issue in that complaint addressed: The
 13 unsuccessful prosecution or dismissal of certain criminal cases in the Commonwealth courts
 14 that later led to convictions in federal court; the need to respect the administration of justice;
 15 the need for judges to avoid camaraderie with the bar; and the importance of public
 16 participation through jury trials (the “Pájaros Massacre” trial was a bench trial). Id. at 5–6.
 17 I also expressed concern “that federal prosecutors were successful based on evidence of
 18 crimes” that failed to result in successful prosecutions in the Commonwealth courts.⁶ Id. at
 19 5.

⁵ Movant actually points to different comments by this judge about the same trial in his Motion for Recusal. See infra Part III.A.3

⁶ I also pointed to “close to 30 files of federal criminal defendants who had records of unsuccessful Commonwealth criminal charges,” and found that federal court records “showed many federal defendants with a long history of Commonwealth criminal charges for which they had never been held responsible.” Complaint No. 01-10-90030 at 5. Chief Judge Lynch noted that the local newspaper had “independently

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Rather than finding a violation of the Code of Conduct, Chief Judge Lynch found that my comments were “directed towards the improvement of the legal system as a whole.” Id. at 10. Chief Judge Lynch found that I “was especially qualified to discuss the impact of failed Commonwealth prosecutions in that criminal judicial system on the federal courts.” Id. at 9. She found those comments to be “part of an ongoing public dialogue” on the local criminal justice system. Chief Judge Lynch further held that contributing “to the administration of justice, as contemplated by Canon 4, necessitates acknowledging the existence of potential issues of concern that need to be remedied.” Id. at 11. Canon 2(A) of the Code of Conduct, which requires judges to act with impartiality at all times, does not forbid a judge from acknowledging problems that have emerged over time in any criminal justice system; “nor could it be inconsistent with Canon 4’s admonition that judges work to improve the administration of justice.” Id. at 13.

The opinion by Chief Judge Lynch highlights the unique position of judges in this district. As stated in the Commentary to Canon 4, “a judge should not become isolated from the society in which he lives.”⁷ In Puerto Rico today, that command has particular resonance, given our society’s profound struggles with violent crime and corruption, news of which has also reached stateside media.⁸ The First Circuit has also commented on the island’s “endemic violent crime,” explaining that in 2009, Puerto Rico had a homicide rate

supported [my] observations by adding to the article its information on one federal case involving defendants with a long history of unsuccessful” Commonwealth charges. Id.

⁷ Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges, Canon 4 cmt. (2009).

⁸ Catherine Shoichet, Puerto Rico: A forgotten front in America's drug war?, CNN (June 9, 2012), http://articles.cnn.com/2012-06-09/justice/justice_puerto-rico-drug-trafficking_1_drug-trafficking-drug-cartels-drug-war/2?_s=PM:JUSTICE; Puerto Rico Prodded to Get Tough on Police, N.Y. Times (Oct. 4, 2011); Editorial, Unconstitutional Policing, N.Y. Times (Sept. 14, 2011); Lizette Alvarez, Murder Rate and Fear Rise in Puerto Rico, N.Y.Times (June 20, 2011), <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/21/us/21crime.html?pagewanted=all>.

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1 more than “quadruple the U.S. national rate and more than double that of virtually every
 2 state. It is a major drug transit point, and drug dealing has led in a number of cases to
 3 corruption among local police.” Watchtower Bible and Tract Soc’y. v. Sagardía de Jesús,
 4 634 F.3d 3, 6 (1st Cir. 2011). The U.S. Department of Justice has called it “a time of crisis
 5 in public safety,” noting that “[c]ontrary to national trends, violent crime increased overall
 6 in Puerto Rico by 17% from 2007 to 2009. In 2010, Puerto Rico saw the second highest
 7 number of murders in its history, a trend that [was] escalating in 2011.” U.S. D.O.J.,
 8 Investigation of the Puerto Rico Police Department at 5 (Sept. 5, 2011), available at
 9 http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/spl/documents/prpd_letter.pdf. In 2011, the Puerto Rico
 10 Police Department reported a total of 1,136 murders for the year, an eleven percent increase
 11 from 2010.⁹ And last year, a U.S. Department of Justice investigation and report released
 12 findings that the Puerto Rico Police Department has allegedly engaged in ongoing patterns
 13 of misconduct that violate the Constitution and federal law.¹⁰ Fatal car-to-car shootouts,
 14 carjacking incidents, and home-robbery invasions dominate newspaper headlines practically
 15 every day.

16 In 2010, in response to the unusual number of failed Commonwealth prosecutions,
 17 the U.S. Attorney of Puerto Rico signed a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with
 18 the Commonwealth Department of Justice and the Puerto Rico Police Department. The
 19 unprecedented MOU refers certain categories of crimes—which are prosecuted as state
 20 crimes virtually everywhere else in the United States—exclusively to federal court for

⁹Instituto de Estadísticas de Puerto Rico, Delitos Tipo I Diciembre 2011, http://www.estadisticas.gobierno.pr/iepr/Estadisticas/InventariodeEstadisticas/tabid/186/ctl/view_detail/mid/775/report_id/00975852-e14a-4339-a6c8-ab23fd36d2a1/Default.aspx (last visited Feb. 27, 2012).

¹⁰ U.S. D.O.J., Investigation of the Puerto Rico Police Department (Sept. 5, 2011), available at http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/spl/documents/prpd_letter.pdf.

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prosecution. Such crimes include, inter alia: all cases involving firearms in domestic violence situations; all offenses involving illegally-obtained firearms; virtually all drug cases involving firearms; and most carjacking cases involving firearms. See Press Release, Office of Governor Luis Fortuño, Joint Efforts to Combat Crime (translation ours) (Sept. 20, 2011) (listing categories of crimes covered by MOU); (see also Docket No. 2602 at 12.). As I discussed in my Opinion and Order of February 28, 2012, the wholesale referral of cases for federal prosecution “takes a heavy toll on the federal court, which is not designed or equipped to become a de facto state court by recycling failed state prosecutions.” (Docket No. 2602 at 10 (dismissing a similar motion for recusal by codefendant Sevilla-Oyola).)

Bearing in mind that a judge should not become isolated from the society in which he lives, the undersigned has written opinion pieces in a local newspaper and given interviews in the hopes of sparking public dialog on our plight. Chief Judge Aida Delgado-Colón has joined me in one of these interviews and has sponsored other interviews with the same purpose. Instead of simply focusing on the crime and corruption, I have urged the education reform and social change necessary to combat such widespread systemic violence and crime. Recently, the Retired Teachers Association of Ponce, Puerto Rico, reached out to me after the publication of my opinion piece “¡Óyeme!” (“Listen to me!”) in the newspaper EL NUEVO DÍA. (Docket No. 2809-4.) I traveled to Ponce to meet with them and discuss education reform and the creation of after-school programs to reach out to the youth threatened by the waves of drugs and violence battering our island.¹¹

¹¹ Chief Judge of the State of New York and Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, Jonathan Lippman, has carefully surveyed the arguments for and against judges engaging in extrajudicial activity. Jonathan Lippman, The Judge and Judicial Conduct: Challenges, Lessons Learned, and a Proposed Framework for Assessing the Propriety of Pursuing Activities Beyond the Bench, 33 Cardozo L. Rev. 1341 (2012). After an extensive review, Judge Lippman concluded: “All of us benefit from having an engaged

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1 At issue in the motion at bar are an opinion piece and an interview which appeared in
2 the local newspaper. As the text of the opinion piece and interview show, Movant's
3 allegations lack a factual basis and do not merit recusal.

4 **1. Opinion piece of January 7, 2012**

5 Movant alleges that the undersigned published an opinion piece on January 7, 2012,
6 in the local newspaper EL NUEVO DÍA, "where he attributes himself [sic] the power to
7 impose eternal punishment on those defendants whom he considers behave [sic] like
8 animals because he has to take all the measures available to have people live like humans
9 created in the image and likeness of 'our Creator,'" which reveals that the undersigned
10 "applies personal religious concepts when sentencing that reflect bias and prejudice against
11 defendants whom he again characterizes as animals." (Docket No. 2809-1 at 5.) Turning to
12 the text, it becomes apparent that the undersigned said nothing of the sort. In the piece, I
13 lamented the wave of violence that threatens to engulf Puerto Rico, and called for education
14 reform, civics classes, and various societal reforms. The certified translation of the
15 protested passage reads:

16 We cannot continue living this way, without values, without respect for the
17 inherent dignity of all human beings. We cannot continue to live dodging
18 bullets. We have to deal with education, the teaching of values and respect. It
19 is necessary to take all the measures at our reach to live like human beings,
20 created in the image and likeness of our Creator. Every time that a weapon
21 detonates, insensibly wounds or kills someone, we end a life and the purpose
22 of life to which every human being is entitled just for being human. There is no
23 no beast or wild animal that does the things that we humans do. There is no

judiciary that is visible, accessible, and organically connected to society and to all those for whom it administers justice." Id. at 1388. Judge Lippman's explanation for this belief resonates with our own view. As Judge Lippman wrote: "Within applicable ethical boundaries, judges should aspire and be encouraged to pursue public and private opportunities to contribute to their communities and profession beyond the courtroom." Id. at 1384. It would be unrealistic to expect judges in Puerto Rico to stand by in "ivory-tower isolation" while Puerto Rico undergoes one of the worst crime waves of its history. Id.

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1 excuse, and there has to be an eternal punishment for one who becomes
2 dehumanized and behaves worse than a wild animal.
3
4 (Docket No. 2809-4.) These general statements could apply to war, genocide or any
5 situation involving human intra-species violence. Nowhere in the publication is there a
6 reference to the present case, to criminal defendants as animals or to any other specific
7 criminal proceeding.

8 Additionally, Movant's allegations of a religious agenda based on this passage are
9 humorous—but meritless. The use of the phrase “created in the image and likeness of our
10 Creator” in no way translates to a declaration “that the Judge applies personal religious
11 concepts when sentencing.” (Docket No. 2809-1 at 5.) It is a basic tenet of Judeo-Christian
12 religions that human beings were created by God in its image and likeness.

13 As the Supreme Court has held, the *de minimis* use of such a common Judeo-
14 Christian principle does not offend the Constitution or indicate an insidious religious
15 agenda, and the “[i]nvocation of the Almighty by our public figures, at all levels of
16 government, remains commonplace. Our coinage bears the motto, ‘IN GOD WE TRUST.’
17 And our Pledge of Allegiance contains the acknowledgment that we are a Nation ‘under
18 God.’” McCreary County, Ky. v. Am. Civil Liberties Union of Ky., 545 U.S. 844, 888–89
19 (2005). As the Supreme Court has repeatedly stated, “[w]e are a religious people whose
20 institutions presuppose a Supreme Being.”” Id. (quoting Zorach v. Clauson, 343 U.S. 306,
21 313 (1952)). Movant’s argument fails as “unsupported, irrational, [and] highly tenuous
22 speculation,” despite his slapstick attempt to sensationalize my statements. In re Martinez-
23 Catala, 129 F.3d at 220 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

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1 **2. Interview of May, 4, 2012**

2 Movant also points to an interview of the undersigned, which appeared in the local
3 newspaper EL NUEVO DÍA on May 4, 2012. He argues that the undersigned “does not
4 follow the law but rather his conscience and that he feels fear when he looks at criminal
5 defendants because there is nothing that distinguishes them from animals.” (Id.) Again,
6 Movant misrepresents my statements by quoting them out of context. I did, indeed, mention
7 following my conscience, but did not state or insinuate that I do not follow the law. Judges
8 are permitted to have a conscience, and I mentioned mine as part of a reply to a question
9 regarding widespread criticism of the Commonwealth courts “because of decisions of
10 judges and their short sentences in cases of atrocious crimes,” asking what “can be done to
11 improve the system.” (Docket No. 2809-3.) I commented on the difficult position of
12 Commonwealth judges, who are appointed but lack lifetime tenure (and thus must face the
13 political ordeal of reappointment), stating:

14 If I had to be subject to a confirmation every certain number of years, I would
15 have gone home a long time ago There is a tremendous pressure not to do
16 anything that may eventually cost you your job, and in this business that
17 cannot exist. In this business you have to decide, right or wrong, according to
18 your conscience, what you think is right. If it’s wrong, let them revoke you.

19
20 Id.

21 I next suggested that judges needed “more judicial independence” and less partisan
22 strife during confirmations, and I praised lifetime judicial appointments. Id. It becomes
23 apparent that, in context, the call to follow one’s conscience (and risk reversal) referred to
24 the need for judges to follow the law and ethics’ canons without fear of political
25 repercussions (*i.e.*, fear of losing their position).

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1 Movant next alleges that the undersigned publicly stated “that he feels fear when he
2 looks at criminal defendants because there is nothing that distinguishes them from animals.”
3 (Docket No. 2809-1 at 5.) Once again, his attempted use of an out-of-context quote fails. In
4 that interview, a reporter asked me about “the violence that prevails in [the
5 Commonwealth].” (Docket No. 2809-3.) The interview took place over the course of a few
6 brief minutes while I was walking out of “an activity of the Spanish-American Institute of
7 Maritime Law,” where I had given a speech on the uniformity of maritime law—my area of
8 expertise before my appointment to the bench. Of course, the press had no interest in asking
9 questions about maritime law, instead focusing on the imbalance of crime and punishment
10 in Puerto Rico and “the violence that prevails in [the Commonwealth].” (Docket No. 2809-
11 3.) At one point, the reporter asked if I received threats, and I replied that I had received
12 “lots of them.” Id. She next asked if I felt afraid when I received such threats. I explained:

13 It always has some effect, but if you choose this job, you have to do it without
14 thinking about that. The criminal of today is not the same one of years ago.
15 You notice it even in the way they look at you and react . . . there is no
16 redeemable human fiber. You feel like you’re not dealing with a normal
17 human being. When I look, nowadays, sometimes it scares me to think that
18 there is nothing that distinguishes that person from an animal. It’s incredible.
19

20 Id.

21 I cannot recall the precise words that I used with the reporter, but she is a responsible
22 member of the press, and I must live with her account of what transpired. I cannot blame a
23 defendant pending sentence if he believes that I consider him to be an animal. Perhaps my
24 wording was overwrought, and defendant or his recusal counsel may consider it indecorous.
25 But, I assure the defendant and his recusal counsel that it was not said with a bad purpose,
26 intent or belief that judges deal with animals and not human beings. I was not raised and

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1 educated to think that way. My household, which includes a criminal defense lawyer, does
2 not adhere to such conceptions. We do not teach our children any discriminatory practices,
3 and emphasize that all humans are equal.

4 The use of that language in Spanish sounds different from its translated meaning in
5 the English language. In colloquial Spanish, those expressions are used to emphasize a
6 point, *i.e.*, persons with whom one cannot easily communicate or establish intellectual or
7 mental connection.

8 Given the subject matter (threats to the judiciary), I find that such a comment does
9 not “provide what an objective, knowledgeable member of the public would find to be a
10 reasonable basis for doubting the judge’s impartiality” in this particular sentencing
11 proceeding. In re Boston’s Children First, 244 F.3d at 167 (internal quotation marks and
12 citations omitted). An objective reader of the interview will see that “criminal of today” did
13 not refer to criminal defendants, nor did it refer to any specific individual, but to the abstract
14 category of “criminals,” *i.e.*, individuals who would make such threats. Lastly, if the
15 defendant in this case and his recusal counsel still feel the burden of my words, I sincerely
16 apologize and assure both defendant and recusal counsel that, as in the past, every defendant
17 in my court will be treated as an individual with rights and dignity, no matter what crime or
18 crimes she has committed.

19 In comparing the “criminal of today” with those of the past, I meant to highlight my
20 observation of how violent crime has mushroomed and penetrated every layer of society, to
21 an extent that I have never seen in my twenty-six years on the bench in Puerto Rico. Judges
22 in this district get far more threats than their colleagues in the continental United States. We
23 take precautionary safety measures, and the U.S. Marshals Service maintains modern,

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1 sophisticated means of protection and surveillance of the judges in this district, along with a
2 few of my colleagues facing a similar situation on the Mexican border.

3 My word choice might have been careless in my hurried answer to questions about
4 death threats and my personal safety, but no objective reader would deem it grounds for
5 recusal. I have no record of dehumanizing human beings. I do not discriminate. I have
6 great respect for humanity. I am a believer in the preservation of dignity and respect for any
7 human being.

8 If the undersigned could be recused in this sentencing hearing for such a general and
9 out-of-context statement, he would have to recuse himself from sentencing any defendant in
10 any criminal case. The interview does not discuss any specific defendant or case, and
11 contains no reference to Movant, his conduct or his codefendants. I find that an objective
12 reader of the interview would not find an “appearance of partiality” necessitating recusal
13 based on this comment, and the bias argument fails as “unsupported, irrational, [and] highly
14 tenuous speculation.” See In re Martinez-Catala, 129 F.3d at 220–21 (rejecting challenge to
15 judge’s comment and stressing importance of context).

16 **3. Criticism of Commonwealth Criminal Proceedings**

17 Movant next argues that the undersigned’s “criticism of the local trial of the “Pájaros
18 Massacre,” where defendant was acquitted even though the trial judge in that case
19 was absolved of any wrongdoing after being investigated by the local Courts
20 Administration” creates the appearance of bias because, Movant alleges, the undersigned
21 “wants to use the present sentence to punish him for that case even though said conduct was

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1 not part of the government's evidence against defendant had a trial been held in this case.”¹²
 2 (Docket No. 2809-1 at 6.) Movant alleges that the undersigned's “action of obtaining the
 3 case file for examination and his comments that after he reviewed the criminal proceedings
 4 it was a ‘horror story that twists your stomach and gives you a stomach ache’ [sic] made
 5 after Judge Jose Delgado Delgado was cleared of wrongdoing by the Courts Administration
 6 investigation all create [sic] the appearance of bias and prejudice that warrant his recusal.”

7 In keeping with the theme of his motion, Movant takes my comments out of context.
 8 Luckily, we have the transcript of the sentencing hearing, when the comments were made.
 9 The record quickly deflates his contentions. During the sentencing hearing of codefendant
 10 Reyes-Santiago, defense counsel mentioned the “Pájaros Massacre” trial and the
 11 Commonwealth judge. In response, I stated:

12 Let me say something. I don't think you should be even talking about this
 13 judge, because I wasn't there. I don't know who participated in this whole
 14 thing. But you take a look at the record of that case, as I have, and I made it
 15 available to you, that is an embarrassing record the way it was handled from
 16 beginning to end. It's a shame. It's a shame that something like that can
 17 happen in a jurisdiction like this under the American flag. I'm not talking
about innocence or guilt. I'm talking about procedurally. That was a horror
story from the standpoint of criminal procedure. Completely not an example
 19 of what a trial should be in any form or fashion. This is something, something
 20 that just turns your stomach around when you read it.
 21

22
 23 (Docket No. 2770 at 100–01 (emphasis added).)

24 The transcript speaks for itself. I was not referring to the crimes alleged in the
 25 “Pájaros Massacre” trial. My brief criticism was of the procedural aspects of the

¹² As discussed above, this was a very publicized Commonwealth criminal trial in which, as noted by Chief Judge Lynch, “it was reported that both the Commonwealth court and Commonwealth justice department authorities investigated the dismissal by the Commonwealth judge, and that he was reassigned to hear only civil cases.” Complaint No. 01-10-90030 at 3. He was not reappointed upon expiration of his term.

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1 Commonwealth case. It is far from uncommon for judges to criticize the workings of other
 2 courts.¹³ Moreover, I explicitly stated that that trial would not be discussed further during
 3 the sentencing, and it was not.

4 **D. Sentencing of Codefendants**

5 I begin by noting that the Supreme Court has made clear in its discussion of the
 6 “extrajudicial source” doctrine that “judicial remarks during the course of a trial that are
 7 critical or disapproving of, or even hostile to, counsel, the parties, or their cases, ordinarily
 8 do not support” a recusal challenge. Liteky, 510 U.S. at 555. Opinions formed by the
 9 judge, when based on facts introduced during the proceeding, do not support a bias
 10 challenge “unless they display a deep-seated favoritism or antagonism that would make fair
 11 judgment impossible.” Id. An example of such deep-seated antagonism would be, in a
 12 World War One espionage trial of German-Americans, a district court judge stating: “One
 13 must have a very judicial mind, indeed, not [to be] prejudiced against the German-
 14 Americans” because their “hearts are reeking with disloyalty.” Id. at 555 (internal quotation
 15 marks omitted).

16 **E. Judge as “Prosecutor”**

17 Movant bases his arguments on the sentencing proceedings of two of his
 18 codefendants, Carlos Sevilla-Oyola and Jorge Reyes-Santiago. Specifically, he argues that
 19 the undersigned judge “has become a prosecutor,” referring to the first sentencing hearing of

¹³ Recently, Judge Richard Posner, a well-renowned judge on the Seventh Circuit, attracted much attention for an article he wrote criticizing Justice Scalia’s handling of the Arizona immigration case in the Supreme Court. See e.g., Richard Posner, Supreme Court Year In Review Entry 11: Justice Scalia is upset about illegal immigration. But where is his evidence? SLATE (Jun. 27, 2012, 10:21 A.M.), http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/the_breakfast_table/features/2012_supreme_court_year_in_review/supreme_court_year_in_review_justice_scalia_offers_no_evidence_to_back_up_his_claims_about_illegal_immigration_.html (criticizing his Opinion for failing to cite his sources in support of findings).

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1 codefendant Sevilla-Oyola, where witnesses were called regarding past acquitted conduct—
 2 a murder—discussed in Sevilla-Oyola’s presentence report.¹⁴ (Docket No. 2809 at 3.)
 3 Tenuous at best, this argument barely qualifies as speculation; the events Movant points to
 4 come from a separate sentencing proceeding, regarding a separate individual, and I have
 5 given no indication of becoming a “prosecutor” in Movant’s case.

6 Furthermore, Movant overlooks the fact that I set aside Sevilla-Oyola’s original
 7 sentence, and I issued a revised sentence that did not consider that past conduct. (Docket
 8 No. 2602 at 4.) I explicitly stated that the uncharged murder should not be considered in
 9 resentencing Sevilla-Oyola, and I did not consider it in his second sentencing hearing.¹⁵
 10 (*Id.*) Nor did I consider such acquitted or uncharged conduct in the sentencing of his
 11 codefendant Reyes-Santiago, as I explicitly and repeatedly stated during his sentencing
 12 hearing. (Docket No. 2770 at 12, 39, 85.)

13 “Judges constantly form personal opinions during proceedings Inaccurate
 14 findings based on those opinions may lead to reversal on appeal but not to recusal. Whether
 15 the words used by the district judge suggest a lack of impartiality is a different question.” In
 16 re Martinez-Catala, 129 F.3d at 219-20. I myself vacated the first judgment in Sevilla-
 17 Oyola’s case, and Movant is a separate individual with a separate set of sentencing factors.
 18 Movant can point to nothing other than his wild speculation that indicates that a judge in
 19 control plans to become a “prosecutor” in his sentencing, and so his argument fails.

¹⁴ Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 614, a judge can call and interrogate witnesses. Moreover, “sentencing factors need only be proven by a preponderance of the evidence [, and] a sentencing court may consider acquitted conduct in determining the applicability vel non of a sentencing enhancement.” United States v. Paneto, 661 F.3d 709, 715 (1st Cir. 2011) (citing United States v. Watts, 519 U.S. 148, 157 (1997)); see also U.S.S.G. §§ 5K2.0 & 2.1 (discussing use of acquitted conduct in making upward sentence departures).

¹⁵ For more information on the Sevilla-Oyola sentencing saga, see Docket No. 2602.

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1 **F. His Codefendant's Plea Agreements**

2 Movant next argues that “based on the treatment [of codefendants] Reyes Santiago
 3 and Sevilla Oyola . . . Judge Fuste will refuse to honor the . . . stipulation of [Movant’s] plea
 4 agreement even though he followed it with other similarly situated defendants.”¹⁶ (Docket
 5 No. 2809-1 at 8.) He alleges that this court gave Reyes-Santiago and Sevilla-Oyola
 6 sentences higher than the ones they pled for, but “honoured the plea agreement” for two
 7 other “leaders,” Angel Colón-de-Jesús and José Jiménez-Echevarría. (*Id.* at 7.) Even
 8 accepting for the sake of argument the assumptions inherent in this statement (that Movant
 9 can somehow infer bias toward him based on the sentences of two codefendants in this case
 10 and that a judge is bound to “honour” all plea agreements), his argument fails.

11 Conspiracy leaders Reyes-Santiago and Sevilla-Oyola were not “similarly situated”
 12 to codefendants Angel Colón-de-Jesús and José Jiménez-Echevarría. Reyes-Santiago, who
 13 committed the offense while on supervised release, had a criminal history category of IV,
 14 and received enhancements for his supervisory role and the immense quantity of drugs.¹⁷
 15 (Docket No. 2686.) Sevilla-Oyola met the career offender requirements and had a criminal
 16 history category of VI. (Docket Nos. 2352; 2445 at 37.) In comparison, Angel Colón-de-
 17 Jesús had a criminal history category of II. (Docket Nos. 1393; 1760.) Jiménez-Echevarría
 18 also had a criminal history category of II. (Docket Nos. 1393; 1804.) The advisory

¹⁶ Sevilla-Oyola received a sentence of 345 months and 60 months’ imprisonment, to be served consecutively, along with a supervised release term of eight years. (Docket No. 2644.) Reyes-Santiago received a sentence of 360 months and 60 months’ imprisonment, to be served consecutively, as well as a supervised release term of ten years. (Docket No. 2713.)

¹⁷ I found during sentencing, by a preponderance of evidence, that he was also the owner of the “Boston Red Sox” variety of marijuana and the “right hand” of Movant, the principal conspiracy leader. (Docket No. 2770 at 73–74.) Based on the drug quantities and his supervisory role, he began with a base level of 38, as outlined in the presentence report. (*Id.*)

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1 sentencing guidelines provide for a gradient of aggravating role enhancements depending on
2 a particular defendant's role or leadership in an offense. See U.S.S.G. § 3B1.1. These
3 codefendants did not have "similar record[s]" or equivalent leadership roles. See 18 U.S.C.
4 § 3553(a)(6). As I stated during the sentencing hearing of Reyes-Santiago, I am not
5 obligated to simply "rubber stamp" the plea agreement's recommendation; Sevilla-Oyola
6 and Reyes-Santiago both had a "'Type B'" plea agreement under Fed. R. Crim.
7 P. 11(c)(1)(B)), not "a binding plea agreement (a 'Type C' agreement under Fed. R. Crim.
8 P. 11(c)(1)(C))." United States v. Torres-Oliveras, 583 F.3d 37, 41 (1st Cir. 2009).

9 If judges were bound by the terms of all plea agreements, I could be replaced by a
10 computer that would process the plea agreement and spit out the corresponding sentence—
11 there would be no need for a presiding judge. Trial "judges can sentence inside or outside
12 the advisory range, as long as they stay within the statutory range and consider the
13 sentencing factors arrayed in § 3553(a)—factors that include the nature of the offense, the
14 background of the defendant, the seriousness of the crime, the need to deter criminal
15 conduct, and the need to protect the public from further crimes by the defendant." United
16 States v. Rodriguez, 630 F.3d 39, 41 (1st Cir. 2010) (citations omitted). Departures or
17 variances in sentencing are permitted. Greater sentencing flexibility exists today under the
18 advisory guidelines regime.

19 Movant alleges that the undersigned "want[s] to punish [Movant] for old cases that
20 were dismissed according to the law in the local courts," and points to the sentences of his
21 codefendants as proof of his unfounded statement. (Docket No. 2809-2.) I restate the
22 obvious: The sentencing hearings of other defendants sprang out of the same criminal case,
23 but did not actually involve Movant. I will not sentence Movant until his scheduled hearing,

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1 and I will not consider his dismissed or unsuccessful Commonwealth prosecutions in an
2 impermissible way. I will not grant a motion for recusal in his case based on such wild
3 speculation.

4 Finally, I reject Movant's argument that my alleged "insistence on increasing [his]
5 sentence based on [my] disapproval of the Commonwealth Rules of Procedure that justified
6 dismissal of the cases" against Movant merits recusal. (Docket No. 2809-1 at 9.) He points
7 to nothing to support this baffling statement apart from his conclusory allegation that I
8 assume his guilt "in old local criminal prosecutions that were dismissed in accordance with
9 applicable Rules of Criminal Procedure." Id. The First Circuit considers "disqualification
10 appropriate only when the charge is supported by a factual basis," and there is none here for
11 such an outlandish allegation. In re Boston's Children First, 244 F.3d at 167 (1st Cir. 2001).
12 I harbor no deep-seated animosity toward the Commonwealth Rules of Procedure, nor do I
13 automatically assume his guilt in the prior Commonwealth cases. He points to nothing to
14 support his conclusory allegation. I have not sentenced Movant yet, and I reject his strange
15 and speculative allegation. As discussed above, I did not consider the "Pájaros Massacre"
16 or the murder of "Pitufo" in sentencing his codefendants, and I will not consider them in
17 sentencing Movant. This does not mean that his past encounters with the law and the
18 disposition without prejudice of those cases do not make one wonder why such practice can
19 be found in the context of the administration of criminal justice. There is nothing wrong in
20 gasping at that reality.

21 Because I find that my impartiality "cannot reasonably be questioned" based on
22 Movant's unsupported, speculative arguments, I find that I have "a duty to sit" in this case,
23 and I deny the request for recusal. United States v. Snyder, 235 F.3d 42, 45–46 (1st Cir.

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1 2000). For the reasons above, the motions for recusal (Docket Nos. 2803, 2809-1) are
2 **DENIED.**

3 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

4 San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 6th day of July, 2012.

5 s/José Antonio Fusté
6 JOSE ANTONIO FUSTE
7 United States District Judge